

# Exam III Review Problems

Fall 2011

Note: Not every topic is covered in this review.

Please also take a look at the previous Week-in-Reviews for more practice problems.

1. Determine whether the following statements are True or False.

- (a) The number of minutes it takes you to use an ATM machine is an infinite discrete random variable.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (b) An experiment consists of drawing cards, without replacement, from a standard 52-card deck until all 4 Aces have been drawn. Let  $X$  represent the number of draws needed.  $X$  can be any value in the set  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 52\}$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (c) The number of cadets in a class of 100 students is a finite discrete random variable.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (d) The odds of drawing an Ace from a standard 52-card deck on the second draw, if cards are drawn without replacement and it is known that the first card drawn was a king, are 4 to 47.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (e) If the odds against an event  $E$  occurring are 3 to 19, then  $P(E) = \frac{19}{22}$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (f) The total area of a probability histogram is equal to 1.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- (g) An experiment with  $n$  outcomes will have  $2^n$  simple events.

2. There are 130 boxes of Cheerios in a grocery store. The following table tells you how many boxes had a certain number of Cheerios in them.

# of Cheerios	510	480	467	434	521	555
# of Boxes	23	17	40	30	9	11

- (a) Place an  $X$  in the row of the table which represents the variable being measured.  
(b) Find the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and variance for  $X$ .

(c) Find the probability distribution of  $X$ .

(d) Find  $P(X \geq 500)$ .

3. Suppose you pay \$10 to roll two fair six-sided dice and sum the numbers that show. You win twice what you paid if a 7 or 11 shows up. You lose what you paid if a 2,3, or 12 shows up. For anything else that shows up, you win \$5. Let  $X$  be your net winnings.

(a) What are your expected net winnings?

(b) How much should be charged to make this a fair game?

4. Determine whether or not the following experiments are binomial.
- (a) Roll a pair of fair six-sided dice 10 times and observe whether or not a sum of 2 is rolled.
  - (b) Roll a fair six-sided die 8 times and note the number rolled.
  - (c) Toss a fair coin until a head is tossed.
  - (d) Pick 4 marbles, in succession without replacement, from a box with 4 red and 5 green marbles and observe the color of the marble picked.
  - (e) Pick a marble from Box 1 containing 4 red and 5 green marbles and observe the color of the marble picked. Pick a marble from Box 2 containing 3 red and 6 green marbles and observe the color of the marble picked.
5. 15% of a given population is left-handed. A sample of 50 people from the population is selected at random. What is the probability that
- (a) Exactly 8 people are left-handed?
  - (b) At most 15 people are left-handed?
  - (c) More than 11 people are left-handed?
  - (d) Between 6 and 20 people are left-handed?



7. The table below gives the results of a survey conducted at Idea University regarding whether or not students enjoy studying math and/or history. Use the information to answer the questions which follow.

	Enjoy Only Math (T)	Enjoy Only History (H)	Enjoy Math and History (B)	Enjoy Neither (N)	Total
Females (F)	35	20	15	10	80
Males (M)	40	45	25	5	115
Total	75	65	40	15	195

- (a) What is the probability that one of the surveyed students picked at random is a male who enjoys only history?
- (b) What is the probability that one of the surveyed students picked at random enjoys history or math?
- (c) If a male is selected at random, what is the probability that he enjoys studying history?
- (d) What is the probability that a randomly selected female does not enjoy studying either subject?
- (e) What is the probability that a randomly selected student who enjoys studying math also enjoys studying history?

8. You have a *uniform* sample space  $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_6\}$  for an experiment with events  $A = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}$  and  $B = \{s_2, s_4, s_6\}$ .

(a) Draw a probability distribution for this experiment.

(b) Compute  $P(A \cap B)$

(c) Compute  $P(A \cup B)$

(d) Compute  $P(A|B^C)$

(e) Are  $A$  and  $B$  independent events? Why or why not? (Use correct mathematical justification.)

9. Let  $E$  and  $F$  be two events with  $P(E) = 0.35$ ,  $P(F) = 0.55$ , and  $P(E \cap F^C) = 0.15$ . Answer the following questions.
- (a)  $P(E \cap F) =$
- (b)  $P(E|F) =$
- (c)  $P(E \cup F) =$
- (d) Compute the probability of exactly one of these events ( $E$  or  $F$ ) occurring.
- (e) Are  $E$  and  $F$  mutually exclusive? Why or why not?
- (f) Are  $E$  and  $F$  independent? Why or why not?

10. A box contains 21 candles: 10 white, 3 red, 6 green, and 2 navy. You lose electricity and randomly select 6 candles from the box to use for light. What's the probability that you select

(a) Exactly 3 white candles?

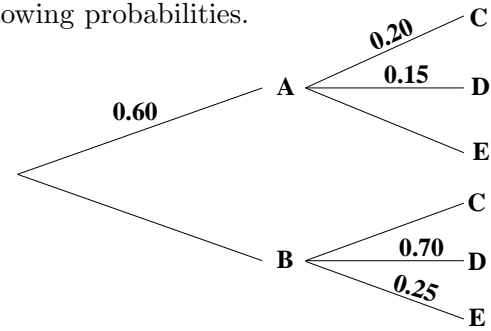
(b) At least 2 green candles?

(c) Exactly 2 red or exactly 3 green candles?

11. A math class has a row of 14 students with 8 freshmen, 2 juniors, and 4 seniors. What is the probability that they are seated with all students of the same classification sitting next to one another?

12. Use the partially drawn tree to the right to compute the following probabilities.

(a)  $P(C|B)$



(b)  $P(B \cap C)$

(c)  $P(B|C)$

(d)  $P(C^C)$

13. A chef's school is 60% male. Seventy percent of the males and 90% of the females like eating beef Wellington for dinner. A student of the school is selected at random.

(a) Draw a tree diagram representing this situation.

(b) What is the probability that the student is male or likes eating beef Wellington for dinner?

(c) If the student likes eating beef Wellington for dinner, what is the probability that the student is female?

(d) What percentage of the students like eating beef Wellington for dinner?

14. The weather forecaster on Ch. 5 is correct 90% of the time and the forecaster on Ch. 9 is correct 65% of the time. If the forecasters make their weather predictions independently of each other, what is the probability that on a given occasion

(a) Exactly one of the forecasters is correct?

(b) At least one of the forecasters is correct?